MARCH 21 .- IN THE SENATE, after an execu-

tive session, various petitions, memorials, &c ...



AT THE CAPITAL.

[CONDENSED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS.]

THE REPUBLICAN OVATION .- Our brethren from Georgia may congratulate themselves upon the fact that, through their protest against the Georgia bill, they have given occasion for the holding of one of the most successful meetings ever held in the District. Of course. the other delegations here from Tennessee and Texas were equally invited to share in the hospitable welcome extended by the chief municipal officer of the Corporation of Washington in the name of the citizens who arranged the ovation. The magnificent addresses delivered embraced the difficulties and Jangers of every bastard State, begotten in a fright by timed Republicanism from the negrobating conservatism of the South.

THE SUPREME COURT .- The Senate in Execative session last Monday confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bradley of New Jersey as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The bill appropriating a sum equal to one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the widow of the late E. M. Stanton has been signed by the President.

TRIAL OF NICHOLS, THE WIFE MURDERER. The trial of Albert Nichols indicted for the murder of his wife on Maine Avenue, last September was concluded in the Criminal Court last Saturday by the conviction of Nichols of murder in the first degree. His counsel moved for a new trial and the case will go to the general term in May-final sentence being suspended till that time.

THE COLORED PRINTERS .- The Columbia Typographical Society of this City, having refused for nearly a year to admit to membership the colored printers employed by the Govern ment printing office,-a member of the House intends to offer a resolution prohibiting the Government Printer from employing any member of the Typographical Union, unless they admit to full membership the colored printers who work in the public, or any other office.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COM-PANY .- Mr. Cook, in the House of Representatives, offered an amendment to the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company," of this city, approved March 3, 1865, adding to the end of the bill the words: "And to the extent of one-third thereof in stocks of any State or of any incorporated city of the United States, and to the extent of another third in band and mortgage on real estate, double the value of the loan; and the corporation is also authorized to hold and improve the real estate now owned by it in the city of Washingtoni. e. the west half of lot 3, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and south half of 8, square 221, as laid out in the original plat of the city." The amendment was referred to the District Committee.

"THE HARPER'S FERRY WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY," composed of the purchasers of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, held a meeting in this city on Saturday evening last to organize a company in accordance with a charter granted by the State of West Virginia, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, George H. Plant; Treasurer, Nathaniel Wilson; Secretary, Capt. F. C. Adams; Directors; George H. Plant, Clinton Lloyd, Geo. W. Riggs, Wm. B. Webb, S. P. Brown, F. C. Adams, Nathaniel Wilson, and F. A. Macartney. The real estate belonging to this company extends two and one-half miles along the Potom river, and, with the improvements thereon, cost the Government nearly three mil-

THE FARMER'S TAX .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that farmers are re the year, but not required to return produce antil the same is sold. Representative Reeves has had further correspondence with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which adheres to its decision, heretofore announced, that farmers selling their produce from wagons or stalls in cities must pay the special license tax of \$10 as pro-Committee of Ways and Means will strike out this legal feature from the internal revenue kill.

APPEALS OF CORPORATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT .- In the Senate Mr. Hamlin has introduced a bill granting appeals from, and authorizing the issue of writs to, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in certain cases. It provides that when any bodycorporate shall think itself aggrieved by any final judgment or sentence of the Supreme Court of the District, whereby said body-corporate shall be adjudged or sentenced to be deprived of any right, property or franchise, or to pay any sum of money not less than \$1,000, and shall desire that the judgment be reviewed upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, such corporation may prosecute a writ of error in like manner as is now provided by law in reference to other final judgments, orders or decrees of said court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PREPARATIONS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS .--General Walker, Superintendent of the census. is driving the preparatory work with dispatch. New plates for all the blanks are undergoing the electrotyping process. Amendments to the old bill will be proposed repealing the clause making it necessary for a third copy of all returns of each county to be filled at the county seat, thus saving one-third of the expense of printing and at the same time securing greater privacy for the affairs of all individuals. A circular will be issued in a few days giving such information as will enable people to avoid tempt to act without authority and ask unau- any one in the matter. thorized questions. Under the old bill additional compensation was allowed in California and other western sections. The same authority braska and California.

NAVY YARD AFFAIRS .-- An effort will soon of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to have the funds of the other bureaus of the yard transthe work in the yard may be continued.

charged, there being no work for them. The number of men now employed in the yard is about 700. The number of officers detailed for duty is thirty, about the same number as when eighteen hundred men were employed.

Quite a feeling exists among the workmen recently discharged, who assert that recently a . man was put to work who, by his own admission, served three years in the rebel army. A number of the men displaced were honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Certainly Admiral Dahlgren does not know of the existence of such a state of affairs in his "bailiwick."

VICESBURG BRANCH

This branch was organized about the last of

November, 1865. The following statement will

show how rapidly the Bank has gained the con-After operating little more than, one year -we find the-

from our organization-say December 30, 1866 Total deposits received.

Total drafts paid. 12,454 87

Total deposits to Dec. 30, 1867, Total drafts to same date.... Leaving a balance of. Total deposits to Dec. 30, 1868, Total drafts to same date..... Leaving a balance of

forty depositors.

The above statement relates only to the zine.

Vicksburg Branch of this Bank. While this was made the special order for Tuesday next .-The resolution recently offered for the consideration in open session of all treaties for the acquisition of the entire dominions of a foreign power, was briefly considered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Also, the resolution for a more equal distribu Branch has been doing so much, the work has been going on with equal success in other localities. We have now in good working order twenty-seven Branches, located in the principal cities in the South.

The entire balance on deposit on December 30, 1869, amounted to \$1,521,648.94. Almost the entire amount of this balance is due to the colored people, and has been saved by them during the past few years. This begins to show a degree of thrift and

economy on the part of the laboring people of the South that indicates a bright future for Confident of still greater success in our work, and desiring the co-operation of all true friends

of the laboring people, we enter upon the new year with a determination to do all in our power extend to all the benefits and privileges of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. BENJ. A. LER, Cashier.

To Our Contributors.

Nothing can go in our columns from contrib utors except original matter. Whatever you have to send us we will gladly receive, if written by yourselves, or condensed for the purposes of comment; but we cannot allow a mere NEW ERA, unless we select it.

We are glad to have communications from all parts of the country, and all original ones will receive attention, but none other.

In this connection, too, we must urge upon our contributors a strict adherence to the rule of writing only upon one side of their paper. If they were printers, they would appreciate fully the necessity for this requirement; and, as it is, we trust that they will at all times hereafter, give due heed to it.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript. Our friends must copy, if they wish to retain their original matter. We are greatly crowded with matter, and we gladly give the best a place. If matter is worth publishing. it ought to be worth preserving by the writers: if it is not, it is not worth our filing. Let our contributors make a note of this.

Send us well-written articles from all parts of the country, as you have been doing, and we will give them a place; but if you never hear from them again, don't get angry.

Negro Genius.

BY GEO, T. DOWNING.

The times open to us almost boundless sources, advantages for the encouragement and development of latent powers hitherto crushed, and to a great extent unknown; the onward zenship, the increased opportunities to enjoy educational facilities, all tend to develop agencies that lead to respectability, profit and

Our opportunities up to now for the development of whatever inventive genius may have been true of us, have been most limited. We are certainly possessed of two sources of capital along with the above advantages, viz: hands | tion among the States of clerkships in the to labor and minds to think. With the former we can till the soil, and perform the ordinary routine of labor and mechanics. By exercising the latter, we can learn the sciences, study the laws of mechanism, understand the relationship of the mechanic arts, their uses, and how they may be made beneficial.

We must not content ourselves with simply comprehending the objects, benefits, and conquired to make a return of produce sold within sequences of what other men have invented and constructed; we must aim to improve what we see; we must invent other and better devices for the same and other purposes.

The colored man's mind has not been entirely dormant in this direction; he has made duce brokers. There are indications that the important inventions, even in instances when the shackles of slavery were on his person. These inventions have been stolen by his less inventive master, as he stole the body which contained the mind. Freemen also have conceived excellent inventions : but the disadvantages which the colored man has had to encounter in almost every case, led to his being robbed of the benefit of his conception. Being poor, ceed 160 acres. - The same Committee also without influence, not allowed in fact to come to Washington, to the Patent office, he has had to entrust his invention entirely to a second party; and the result has been, save in a few cases, that he heard nothing more of his invention, but in a year or so, saw his conception. perhaps slightly varied, and in the possession affirmative. The resolution of censure was ing code of morals or of human duty; but the of another party. The times are altered; then unanimously adopted.—The tariff bill defendants say the natural conscience is to be things are changed; we can come to Washington; we have inventive genius; we must feel that we can see and understand-that we can think and describe our thoughts like others. sufficiently clearly to determine forms and results; and thinking so, can act thereon. Honorable men too can be found who will render us assistance, it being in their line to do so; we can obtain our patents; men of capital will ported back the credentials of General Ames Scriptures teach we are all of one origin; but purchase the right to use the same, or furnish capital for a consideration; and thus may colored men be benefitted by using their brains. Columbia reported, without amendment, bills ume that teaches immortality cannot teach ex-Arrangements of this character, equitable and to incorporate the Washington Association for clusiveness. being imposed upon by persons who may at- fair, may be entered into. I will gladly aid the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

The great majority of inventions are made by poor men, which fact goes to verify the is now wanted for most of the States and Ter- adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention." ritories west of Missouri, except Kansas, Ne. From inventions many have become rich; as, for instance, the poverty-stricken shoemaker, who being sick and unable to labor, without the Indian tribes, and organize a territorial habeas corpus should be at once suspended." be made by Captain T. H. Patterson, executive money to buy leather, mended his children's shoe- government for them. - Mr. Faston presented officer of the yard, who recently took charge toes with pieces of tin. The necessity suggested an idea; the idea enabled him to obtain a ferred to the under his control, in order that patent for metal toe-caps; and the patent be- Mr. Wilson introduced an amendment declarcame a fortune. Let colored mon be inspired : ing that the term of service of the General As-Saturday twenty-five yard laborers were dis let them be encouraged ; let them demonstrate sembly of Georgia shall continue until their

thing that is likely to interest young people. I tion and calling out of the militia by Gover-Remembering the great festival of the Chris-I nors of Southern States,) was agreed to. The tian Church, the Editor begins with "The En- yeas and nays were ordered upon an amendment try into Jerusalem;" then there is a story for offered by Mr. DRAKE, making it the duty of little children, "The Little Neighbors;" travel the President to send troops for the suppresis represented by "The Markets in Berlin;" sion of violence in any State upon the call of stories and adventure by "How the Captain the Legislature or Governor thereof, and to de-Story; "A New Way to go after Salt," and proceedings, the Senate adjourned till Monday. Porte Crayon's "Young Virginians," with his own illustrations. Drolleries are capitally set Ohio was presented for an appropriation of and Boys, and good articles only are offered to National Freedman's Savings and forth in "The Truly Rural Romaunt of the S50,000 to Wilberforce University.—A number purchasers, who may rely upon getting all they Sleepy Princess," and in "Ida's Stories." both of bills, reported from the Committee of Patwith inimitable pictures. There are some very pretty verses called "Little-Folk Songs;" namittee on Public Buildings, to incorporate the tural history is illustrated by "A Big Trout," National Washington Market Company.—The and gymnastics by "Indian Club Exercises." tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Last of all comes the monthly chat with readers Whole, and Mr. Stevenson concluded his speech and the Calender page, which children have in favor of reduction of taxation and against a filled with remarkable dates. Published by HURD AND HOUGHTON, New

York. \$2.50 per year.

THE CROWNING VIRTUE OF THE FREEDMEN. lice Court in the District of Columbia; for the The crowning and most surprising virtue of creation of corporations in the District of Cothe is completely stocked with the choicest fabrics of Europe and America, and are made to order the negro in the South is his freedom from the lumbia by general law: to amend the usury \$66,679 15 vice of intemperance—a vice which is a notori- laws of the District, establishing a legal rate in the best manner at prices to compare favor-40,355 41 ous one in the land in which he lives, and of six per cent., and allowing ten per cent. as ably with any establishment in the country. which has been the common scrouge of weak the maximum rate upon written contracts; and \$26,323 74 and inferior races. That the negro has been to amend the act exempting certain property \$748,444 78 superior to this instrument of destruction, of debtors from levy, attachment, or sale on 644.824 21 which has been used with such fearful effect on executions. The following Senate bills were the least civilized races, is a volume of commen- passed—to incorporate the Washington General \$103,620 57 dation of him, and speaks for his future more Asylum for the District of Columbia, and an Total deposits to Dec. 30, 1869, \$1,536,715 59 hopefully than any other incident of his moral act relating to an acknowledgment of deeds in This balance is due to thirteen hundred and Negro in the South, by Edward A. Pollard, The House met as in Committee of the April number of Lippincott's Maga- Whole on the tariff bill, but adjourned after

CONGRESSIONAL.

MARCH 15 .- IN THE SENATE, the House joint resolution was passed, appropriating to the widow of Edwin M. Stanton one year's salary as Associate Justice of the United States Sa preme Court .- Memorials were presented -for an appropriation to Wilberforce University. Ohio, where admission is not denied to any one on account of race, color, &c. : for a donation of public lands to freedmen; and, from a society of Friends praying an appropriation to aid in the civilization of the Indians in the Northern Superintendency, in the State of Nebraska .- The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee on Indian affairs was taken up and discussed. The consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed, Mr. Stewart continuing his speech in opposition to the BINGHAM proviso, and Mr. Ep-MUNDS advocating the passage of the bill in its present form. Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, providing that it shall be the duty of the President to furnish troops for the suppression violence in any of the late rebel States, upon the call of the Legislature or Governor thereof. Adjourned after an executive session.

IN THE HOUSE, petitions upon various sub jects were presented. - A motion to refer the funding bill to the Committee on Banks and Currency was rejected, and the bill was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. -Mr. Benjamin addressed the House in opposition to the payment of pensions by paymasters or internal revenue collectors.-A bill for the admission of Texas to representation in Congress was reported and passed. It is identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bills, reprint from other journals to appear in the with the exception of an additional provision. that its passage is not to affect the conditions under which Texas was originally admitted into an Evening Session, its consideration was conto the House, which adjourned without final

IN THE SENATE, Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of colored persons residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as land owners. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs .-- The Georgia bill was taken up, Mr. Morron yielding the floor in favor of Mr. REVELS, who then made his maiden speech in opposition to the BINGHAM-FARNSWORTH proso. [Reported elsewhere in our columns.] it. The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BEAMAN spoke in denial of a statement that the expenditures would reach nearly \$400,000,000. He was followed by Mr. Beck in an effort to justify the above of the School Board on the ground that many statement .- The deficiency bill was then taken taxpavers are not believers in the Bible; that up and passed .- A report was made from the the members of the Catholic Church do not Committee on Military Affairs on the cadetship believe the St. James version is correct and investigation, in the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tenn., accompanied by two resolutions, the one cluded by conscience from attending the schools recommending censure, and the other expul- We will dismiss all references to the past hission. The report was ordered to be printed. and is to be called up for action to-morrow .- thority of the Scriptures. Nothing is gained Among other bills introduced and referred was by the assertion that the Bible is not the reone for the redemption of the outstanding notes vealed will of God. This is the same weapon and bonds of the United States, and for the re- that is always used by the disciples of ambelief sumption of specie payment.—The tariff bill in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scripwas taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. tures. We dismiss, also references to persecu-BLAIR speaking in its support, and Mr. WINANS tions by Christians. There never can be any following with a speech advocating the free trade side of the question. Upon the rise of the Committee the House adjourned.

\$50,000 from the appropriation for the educa- the schools? If no such power existed, may tion of the freedmen, for the benefit of Wilcation of students, irrespective of race, color, &c .- The bill to abolish the franking privilege Government Departments, came up in order, apply to those who, like the Athenians, worand after being amended by directing inquiry employed, was placed at the foot of the calendar .- A bill was introduced to organize the the Territory of Ok-la-ho-ma, and consolidate the Indian tribes under a territorial government.-The consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed, Messrs. Spencer and Howard speaking in opposition to the Bingham amendment, and Mr. SAWYER in its favor .- After an

executive session, the Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE, leave was asked but objected to, to offer a resolution directing inquiry as to and it is only from the common schools that it whether "the enabling act recently passed by the Legislature of Virginia is not such a violation of the constitution of the State and of the fundamental conditions on which the latter was The lowest view we can take of the religion admitted to representation as to demand the interposition of Congress, in order that a retion, is that which acknowleges a Sapreme publican form of government may be secured Being; not literature of the imagination, but in Virginia."—A bill reported from the Mining | as revealed in our consciences and the worship Committee, and opposed by Mr. Julian, was of that Being. We conclude that the revealpassed. It amends the act of July 26, 1866. Granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands," by adding to it by the Constitution and the legislation of the several new sections, allowing "placer" claims to be entered and patented at the rate of \$2.50 an acre, providing that no such claim shall exmade majority and minority reports on a bill in the matter of the Sutro tunnel.-The two resolutions in the case of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, reported yesterday from the Committee on Military Affairs, were taken up. After the testimony in the case had been read, the resonays 68—less than two-thirds voting in the the teachings of the Bible we have no unvaryhaving been taken up in Committee of the developed. What is the process, what high and, at an evening session, Mr. NEGLEY advo- this rule there would be no standard, and every cated the same interests. Speeches were also man would be a law unto himself. The strife made by Messrs. Townsend and Stevenson, of opinion would be uncontrolled, and the moral the former in favor of protection, and the lat-

ter in favor of reduction in taxation. the Washington Butchers' Association, and the Sons and Daughters of Liberty.-Memorials a joint resolution in regard to a ship canal through the isthmus of Tetusantepec. -The consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed. successors, to be chosen in November, 1872, are qualified. After quite an animated debate, Mr. MORTON's amendment, (repealing so much of THE RIVERSIDE for April has a little of every- the army act of 1867 as prohibits the organiza-

to select from, at POPULAR PRICES. the House proceeded to a consideration of the business of the District of Columbia. Bills were reported and passed-to establish a Po-

the reading of the Journal.

were presented and referred - Among bills passed was one providing for the distribution of arms among the Southern States according to their quota under existing law .- The consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed, and Mr. DRAKE's amendment debated; after which,

the Senate went again into executive session. IN THE HOUSE, bills were introduced and referred-to provide for the support of the Covernment, the payment of the entire debt, and the reduction of taxes: to do justice to the female employes of the Government; remedial of laws that do injustice to the loyal men of States lately in rebellion in the collection of dues from the Government: and to amend the act of March 2d, 1867, incorporating the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company .- A resolution was adopted disapproving the policy of granting lands as subsidies to railroad and other corporations, and in favor of their being held for settlement under the homestead and preemption laws .- The tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, both then, and afterwards at an evening session. Messrs. Wood and KERR speaking against protection, and Messrs. Scorield, Washburn, and Wilson, of Ohio, in favor of the bill generally.

The Bible in the Schools.

The judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio have rendered their decision in the case involving the question of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. The action was to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted to restrain the operation of resolutions of the School Board, declaring that the reading of the Bible and religious exercises should not be permitted in the schools. Judge Hagan held that the the Union. |-The deficiency bill was taken up | provisions of the Constitution recognize the in Committee of the Whole, and, afterwards, at religion of Christianity, and acknowledge that religion and morality are necessary to good cluded, when the committee rose and reported government; that the State uses religion as a means to promote good government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools is contrary to the provisions of the Bill of Rights. Judge Stover concurred in these views, and the injunction was made perpetual.

OPINION OF JUDGE STOVER.

Judge Stover begun by a brief statement of the case, making prominent the fact that the practice of reading the Bible in the schools begun in the city lifty years ago, and had continued ever since: but provision had been made Mr. Morton then spoke, also, in opposition to in this time to excuse from that exercise any pupil whose parent or guardian desired it. He

To this rule no offence was taken until in 1869, when the Scholl Board passed these resolutions. The defendants justify this action complete, and that others are, by disbelief, pretory, and all discussion of authenticity and aujust denial of the truth by showing the inconsistency of those who profess to know and teach it. Separated from all irrelevant matter. MARCH 17 .- IN THE SENATE, petitions were the propositions are : Had the defendants, in presented from societies of Friends relative to the exercise of their discretion, the legal right Indian affairs, and for an appropriation of to declare that the Bible should not be read in this Court restrain the Board? The provision berforce University, Ohio, devoted to the edu- of the Constitution recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, but gives no preference to sects. The protection it gives to religious worship, we may well conclude, is not intended to ship the unknown God. It is the Christian reas to how many disloyal men and women were ligion that is recognized by the Constitution. The Legislature sustained this view, by exempting the family Bible from execution, by providing that each apprentice shall be providrd with one, that a Bible shall be in the hands

of every inmate of a jail, penitentiary and reformatory institution. All this is at the public expense, and it is now claimed that the Bible cannot be read in the common schools. Nav. more, our halls of legislation and our Courts of justice are supplied with copies of the Bible, is sought to be expelled, thus making them the only exception to the general recognition of the Bible as the exponent of morality and religion. contemplated and recognized by the Constitued religion of the Bible is that which is meant by the Constitution, and has been recognized General Assembly. On no other ground can blasphemy be made criminal.

The defendants claim that the instruction referred to in the bill of rights means the cultivation of the sense of right and wrong, and that the only religion meant by that instrument is written on human nature. This was a bold proposition, and hard to sustain on any other ground than that which justifies the juggernaut, the sacrifice of the Hindoo widow, or the canlution for expulsion was rejected-yeas 102, nibalism of the South Sea Islanders. Without Whole, Mr. Cake made a speech in behalf of and holy motive is presented to the pupil who the protection and development of free labor: is deprived of the teachings of the Bible? By power of the country would be dependent on MARCH 18.—IN THE SENATE, the Committee sertion that the Bible leads to sectarianism; on the Judiciary (Mr. Rice not concurring) re- this is the work of man, not of God. The as Senator elect from Mississippi, with a reso- the human lesson is different. We learn from lution that he was ineligible at the time of his the Bible to forgive injuries; not so in the proelection.—The Committee on the District of foundest systems of human philosophy. A vol-

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has written to the President orging him to issue a proclawere presented—of the underwriters and mer- mation suspending the writ of habeas corpus chants of Philadelphia in reference to the Ala- in that State; and in a telegram to one of the bama claims; of Irish citizens in favor of pro- United States Senators from there says: "We tection of domestic industries; and of the have federal troops, but we want power to act. Choctaw Nation of Indians remonstrating Is it possible the government will abandon its against the enactment of bills to consolidate loyal people to be whipped and hanged? The

CENRGE C. HENNING.

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mh24-3m

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

THE SENATE. Miscissippi 1871 Charles D. Drake 1873 Carl Schurg. . Nebraska, Cornelius Cole. 1873 John M. Thayer Eugene Casserly .1875 Thomas W. Tipton. Wm A. Buckinghan New Hampshire. .1871 Aaron H. Cragin...... .1875 James W. Patterson..... Willard Saulsbary New Jersey. 1873 Alexander G. Cattell .1875 John P. Stockton*.

North Carolina. 1871 Joseph C. Abbott..... Richard Yates 18:3 John Sherman.... Daniel D. Pratt. 1871 Geo. H. Williams.. James Harlan 1873 Henry W. Corbett .. Pennsylvania. Edmand G. Ross. Rhode Island. Nouth Carolina. 1871 Thos. J. Robertson..... .1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer.... Wm. Pitt Kellogs Tennessee. 1870 Joseph S. Fowler.... 1875 Wm. G. Brownlow... Lot M. Morrill ... Margland. 1873 (Vacant).... . m. f. Hamilton* .1875 Justin S. Morrill.... 1871 Geo. F. Edmunds Henry Wilson

Republicans, . 9: *Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full nate would contain 74 members. The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been

Michigan.

Jacob M. Howard.

Zachariah Chandler

Alexander Ramsey

1871 Arthur I. Bereman.

West Virginia. Waitman T. Willey ...

Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alabama, 1—Affred E. Buck New Hampshire 1-Jacob H Ela. 2-Asron F. Stevens 3-Jacob Benton. 2-Charles W. Rucktey 3-Robert S. Heflin. 4.—Charles Haves New Jersey. 1-William Moore. ----Cox.* -Sherman. 2-Charles Haight The Alabama members 3-John T. Bird. re elected in August, and 4-John Hill -Orostes Cleveland. sequently have not New York 1-Henry A. Reeves.* 2-John G. Shumaker. 1- Logan II, Root, -Anthony A. C. Rogers -Thomas Boles. 3—Henry W. Slocum.*
4—John Fox.* California -John Morrissey. -Samuel B. Axtel. 6-Samuel S. Cox. 2-Aaron A. Sargent. -James Brooks. Connection 9-Fernando Wood. -Julius Strong. -Stephen W. Kellogg. 0-Clarkson N. Potter.

11-George W. Greene, 12-John H. Ketcham, H. H. Starkweather. 13—John A. Griswold.* 14—Stephen L. Mayhem. -William H. Barnum 15 - Adolphus H. Tsnner. 16 - Orange Ferriss. 17 - William A. Wheeler. 18 - Stephen Sanford. Benjamin T. Biggs. Florida, Charles M. Hamilton. Georgia. Seven Districts. No elec-19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laflin NList Congress. The 21—Alex. II. Bailey obers of the last congress 22—John C. Churchill mbers of the last Congress 25—Deunis McCarthy. 24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey. re these:] ...J. W. Ctift. -Nelson Titt 26-Giles W. Hotchki

-William P. Edwards -- Hamilton Ward. -Charles H. Prince. 28-Noah Davis, ir. 5 Vacancy. 7-P. M. B. Young. -David S. Bennet -Porter Sheldon At Large-John A Logan. North Carolin Clinton L. Cobb. 2-John F. Farnsworth. 2-David Heaton 4 John B. Hawley. 4-- (Resigned.) -Ebon C. Ingersoi -Israel G. Lash. -Burton C. Cook. -- Francis E. Sholes —Jesse A. Moore. —Shelby M. Cullom. 9-Thornton W. McNesly 1--Peter W. Strader -Albert G. Burr. 2-Job E. Stevenson -Robert C. Schenck.

1-Samuel S. Marshall 13-John M. Crebs. i-Wm. E. Niblack. 7-James J. Winans. 9-Edw.F. Dickinson. 10-Truman H. Hoag.* 11-John T. Wilson. 12-Phil. Van Trump. -Wm. S. Holman. 1-Geo. W. Julian -John Coburn. 13—George W. Morgan. 14—Martin Welker. 15—Eliakim H. Moore. S—Jas. N. Tyner. 9—John P. C. Shanks 16—John A. Bingham 17—Jacob A. Ambler. -Wm. Willi t-Jasper Packard. 18-William H. Upson. 19-James A. Garfield.

William Lawrence

-William Mungen.

John A. Smith.

Oregon. 1-Joseph S. Smith.

-Samuel J. Randall

-William D. Kelley

5—John R. Reading. 6—John D. Stiles.

7-Wash. Townsend.

9-Oliver J. Dickey. 10-Henry L. Cake.

13-Ulysses Mercur. 14-John B. Packer.

s-J. Lawrence Getz.

11-Daniel M. Van Auken. 12-George W. Woodward.

15-Richard J. Haldem

16—John Cessna. 17—Daniel J. Morrell.

18--Wm. H. Armstrong

19-Glenni W. Scofield

20-Calvin W. Gilfilla

21-[Contested.] 22-James 8. Negley.

23—Darwin Phelps, 24—Joseph B. Donley Rhode Island.

1-(Resigned.)

1-Thomas A. Jenckes 2-Nathan F. Dixon.

2-C. C. Bowen. 3-Solomon P. Hoge

At Large-John B. Rog

-William B. Stokes.

6-Samuel M. Arnell.

8 -- William J. Smith

-Chas. W. Willard.

-Worthington C. Smith

2-Luke P. Poland.

Virginia. 1—Richard S. Ayer.

2—James H. Platt. 3—Charles H. Porter.

4-George W. Booker

-Robert Ridgway.

6-William Milnes, j 7-Lewis McKenzie.

4-W. D. Simpson.

2-Horace Maynard.

4-Lewis Tillman.

2-Charles O'Neill

-John Moffet.

-George W. McCrary 4-Wm. Loughridge 5-Francis Pomeroy. 6-Frank W. Palmer. -Sidney Clarke. -Lawrence S. Trimble. Resigned.) 1-J. Proctor Knott. -Boyd Winchester. 6—Thomas L. Jones. 7-*James B. Beck.®

-- George M. Adams. 1-Louis St. Martin. 2-Lewis A. Sheldon 3—Adolphe Bailey. 4—Michael Ryan. -George W. McCranie 1-John Lynch 2-Samuel P. Morrill James G. Blain

John A. Peters. 5-Engene Hale -Samuel Hambleton -Thomas Swann. -- Frederick Stone -James Buffington

2-Oakes Ames. 3-Ginery Twitchell. 4-Samuel Hooper -Benjamin F. Butler -George M. Brooks. George F. Hoar. 0-Henry L. Dawes. 1-Fernando C. Beama: -Wm. L. Stoughton. -Austin Blair

Omer D. Conger.
Randolph Strickland -Morton S Wilkinson -Eugene M. Wilson Mississippi.
1.—George E. Harris,
2.—J. L. Morphis,
3.—J. C. W. McKee,

Missouri.
--Erastus Wells.* -Gustavus A. Finkelburg. -James R. McCormick 5 -Samuel S. Burdett -Robert T. Van Horn. Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamin -David P. Dyer -Thomas Fitch

8-J. K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Seg-West Virginia 1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrew. -John S. Witcher 1-Halbert E Paine. 2-Benj. F. Hopkins. 2—Amasa Cobb. 4—Chas. A. Eldridge -Philetus Sawver. 6-Cad. C. Washburn

Republicans, including Radiculs and Conservative contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, 17 vacancies. A full House would have 245 members.

NATIONAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PROSPECTUS

A NATIONAL JOURNAL. EDITED BY COLORED MEN.

A new journal, to be called the New ERA. devoted especially to the promotion of the Political. Educational. Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious improvement, will be issued weekly in Washington 1873 City, D. C., commencing January 12, 1870.

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judgment is eatitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent public men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this of action in the Liver or digestive organs. The paper is established

The New Ega will partake of a two-fold nature—that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality blessings to the governed.

colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the physicians. discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns. are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon all questions involving the especial interests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Ena will take high national ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party. and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New ERA will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the inter- nal virtues are extracted from them by a scien ests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is agency of the press needed by that portion of required the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the free States.

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New Ena a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, indicating the views and policy of the New Era on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD. artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first

of all, that trades be opened to our children. and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the second place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; and thirdly, since we believe that the intelligence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their judusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it au be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tencounterfeit. Principal office and manufactory nessee, Georgia, and Alabama. promising that at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers. The New Ega will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly

appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influence. The subscription price of the New Era will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or copies for \$10, in advance.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1870.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes. has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has a rensedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs which, if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has

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GERMAN BITTERS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint Sure Cure for Dyspepsia Sure Cure for Debility. Sure Cure for Jaundice.

Sure Cure for Marasmus. And all affections arising from weakness or want

great remedy for IMPURE BLOOD

And all diseases arising from it. The great pre

FEVER AND AGUE. It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this

remedy each spring and fall. \$100 \$100 \$100 Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic

as a preventative. Those who have the Fever and Ague will find after the chills have stopped, that by using a few hottles of the Bitterrs or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their constitutions faster than any other known remedy. The remedies were placed before the publiand energy to free government, insuring in return thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of so called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, While the editors of the New Ega are and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon term; nating in death, will be the result.

Constipation. Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspire

den Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of spirits. all indicate disease of the liver or digestive organs.

entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It a compound of fluid extracts. The roots, herbs and barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all the medica tific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the man nfacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections

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a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters,

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes: PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867 I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good

want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Your's with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON

HON, GEO, SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania P HADELPHIA, June 1, 1868. I have found by experience th t Hoofland's

Getman Bitters' is a very good tonic, relieving

Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system, Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial ef-

HON, JAMES M. WOOD. Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania-I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoof-

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hadly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.

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combined with impure

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incident to the use of a liquor preparation

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tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs.

and of great benefit in cases of debility and

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

HON. WM. F. ROGERS. Mayor of the city of Buffalo, New York. MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1866. have used "Hooffand's German Bitters and

land's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dyspensia. I had the dyspensia so

Law partner of Judge Maynard, Williams This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON

street, Philadelphia, Pa. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, - \$1 06 Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen, . 5 06

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